

Botany Report for CEC, prepared by Elizabeth Johnson, Sisters District Botanist 2/26/20

Attachments: CEC Powerline Biological Evaluation for Categorical Exclusion: Botany, CEC Powerline Pre-field Review, CEC Powerline Weed Risk Assessment

Summary of Findings

Under the proposed action:

There are no Threatened or Endangered botanical species on the Deschutes National Forest, therefore the project would have no effect.

The proposed action may impact Sensitive botanical species individuals and/or habitat but is not likely to contribute to a trend towards federal listing or loss of viability to populations. *Project design criteria and mitigations are required.*

The proposed action would have no impact on Survey and Manage botanical species and is exempt from surveys.

There is a **HIGH risk of introducing/spreading invasive plants** within this project area. *Project design criteria and mitigation measures are required.*

Project location

See Decision Memo.

Project description

See Decision Memo.

Regulatory Framework / Management Direction

Threatened, Endangered, and Sensitive (TES) Plant Species

This report is prepared in compliance with the Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2672.4, the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Subpart B; 402.12, section 7 consultation) and the Northwest Forest Plan. Effects of this activity are evaluated for those TES plant species on the most current (2019) Regional Forester's Sensitive Species List. There are no Endangered or Threatened Plant species on the Deschutes National Forest.

There are multiple sites of Peck's penstemon within the project area, and guidance is provided by the 2009 Species Conservation Strategy for Peck's Penstemon. Managed and protected sites are identified within the strategy. Project activities within protected sites should have 0 mortality for sites of less than 2000 plants, and less than 0.2% for sites with more than 2000 individuals. Within managed sites, mortality should be minimized as possible, but up to 10% for populations of less than 500 individuals and 20% for populations with more than 500 individuals may be acceptable.

Survey and Manage

Northwest Forest Plan (1994)

The Northwest Forest Plan is a series of federal policies and guidelines governing land use on federal lands in the Pacific Northwest region of the United States. The Plan was developed with the intent of protecting habitat for the northern spotted owl but came to include much broader habitat protection goals. It creates a network of Riparian Reserves and Late Successional Reserves to conserve and protect habitat and amends the Deschutes National Forest Land and Resource Management Plan (USDA 1990).

Requirements for surveys and management of vascular plants, bryophytes, lichens and fungi do not apply to this project (see below).

Invasive Plant Species

Forest Service Manual (FSM) direction requires that an Invasive Plant (formerly called noxious weed) Risk Assessment be prepared for all projects involving ground-disturbing activities. For projects that have a moderate to high risk of introducing or spreading invasive plants, Forest Service policy requires that decision documents must identify invasive plant control measures that would be undertaken during project implementation (FSM 2081.03, 29 November 1995). Invasive plants are identified from the Region 6 Invasive Plant List (Appendix A).

In 2006, the Deschutes and Ochoco National Forest developed Invasive Plant Prevention Practices using the Guide to Noxious Weed Prevention Practices (July 12, 2001). These practices were preceded by Forest Plan direction that was established with the Pacific Northwest Region Preventing and Managing Invasive Plants Record of Decision (October 2005). When the R-6 Invasive Plant Species FEIS ROD came out in October 2005, it amended R-6 Forest Plans and contained 23 Standards related to prevention and treatment of invasive plants. Additional direction for the management of invasive plants is contained in Forest Service Manual, Section 2080. Prevention practices were also included in the Deschutes and Ochoco National Forest and Crooked River National Grassland Invasive Plant Treatments Environmental Impact Statement (USFS 2012). The invasive plant prevention practices are provided for use on the Deschutes and Ochoco National Forests and Crooked River National Grassland to minimize the introduction of invasive plants; minimize conditions that favor the establishment or spread of invasive plants; and to facilitate the integration of invasive plant management practices into resource programs.

Pre-field Review

A pre-field review (available in project record) was conducted using GIS to find known weed, Survey and Manage (S&M), sensitive, and threatened and endangered species sites and to determine possible habitat needing surveys.

TES botanical species

See attached CEC Powerline Biological Evaluation for Categorical Exclusion: Botany for additional detail. There are no known Threatened or Endangered plant species on the Deschutes National Forest. There are two known sensitive plant species within or adjacent to the project area--Peck's penstemon also called Peck's beardtongue (*Penstemon peckii*) and tall agoseris (*Agoseris elata*) sites. Surveys were conducted in high likelihood areas to determine the current extent of Peck's penstemon sites, however,

due to phenology and timing, the agoseris site could not be remapped, so historical locations are being used.

There are three protected Peck's penstemon sites that overlap with or are immediately adjacent to the ROW. One near Allingham Guard Station (06010500007), one near Riverside Campground (006010500054), and one near Indian Ford (06010500098). The line also passes through managed sites. Four small trees are slated for removal along the edge of site 06010500054, and one small tree from adjacent to 06010500098. Based on the sizes of the populations, tree size, location of the site relative to the ROW and site, and locations of penstemons, it is predicted that mortality from the removal of the trees and replacement of poles would be within the 0.2% limit set in the 2009 Peck's Penstemon Management Strategy provided that PDCs are followed. Within the managed sites which overlap with the ROW, mortality is also predicted to be low due to the nature of the disturbances, the ability of both Peck's penstemon and tall agoseris to withstand disturbance, and the small size of the area to be disturbed. Sites would need to be monitored following treatments, however, and future management adjusted if needed.

Both Peck's penstemon and tall agoseris are species that benefit from disturbance, and the penstemon in particular is doing better along the ROW than in the surrounding area. Management actions along the ROW would generally favor these two species. Other sensitive species were not found along the ROW during surveys and have a low to moderate likelihood of undetected presence. Due to the narrow corridor treatment, small amount of disturbance, and life histories of possible species, the project is not likely to contribute to a trend towards federal listing or loss of viability to the populations.

Within all areas, and sensitive plant sites in particular, ground disturbance should be kept to a minimum. No chipping of material (other than mowing) or creation of slash piles and/or logging decks is permitted within these sites. No herbicide may be used within 35 feet of these sites without consultation and participation by a Forest Service botanist.

Survey and Manage

Although located partly within the area of the Northwest Forest Plan, the project is considered routine maintenance of an existing structure and is therefore considered non-disturbing and exempt from surveys for Survey and Manage species (ROD 2001, p. 22). *Elaphomyces anthracinus* (sequestrate fungus/deer truffle) is a known Category B species with 2 known sites adjacent but outside of the project area.

Invasive Species

See attached weed risk assessment. This project is a high-risk project for increasing, introducing, and spreading invasive species. The increased risk due to the project and ongoing line maintenance is a huge and expensive ecological threat. There are forty currently known IS sites within or adjacent to the project area (adjacent in this case is defined as up to 0.1 miles away). Known species are spotted knapweed (*Centaurea stoebe*), diffuse knapweed (*Centaurea diffusa*), Canada thistle (*Cirsium arvense*), bull thistle (*Cirsium vulgare*), Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*), common St. Johnswort (*Hypericum perforatum*), perennial peavine (*Lathyrus latifolius*), Dalmatian toadflax (*Linaria dalmatica*), reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinacea*), yellow flag iris (*Iris pseudacorus*), slender false brome (*Brachypodium sylvaticum*), bouncingbet (*Saponaria officinalis*) and common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*). There is only

one currently known slender false brome site on the Deschutes National Forest, and it is within a quarter mile of the project area. This species is a high-risk species and it is critical that it not be spread elsewhere.

Mitigations are critical to reduce the risk of spreading known and introducing new invasive species. Mitigations are listed in detail in the PDCs and include cleaning vehicles and equipment prior to entry and prior to leaving known sites.

Project Design Criteria and Mitigations

TES site protection

- To protect TES sites, disturbance in all areas should be kept to a minimum, especially at known TES sites. Work with botanist when planning pole replacements or tree removal at these sites. No chipping, slash piling, or landings are permitted at known sensitive plant sites, and heavy machinery needs to be kept on road prism.
- During pole removal, return disturbed vegetation to its original condition to the extent possible—i.e. remove plants as needed to do work, then replace to original condition. This is especially important for Peck's penstemon sites at poles number 105348 since it is within protected Peck's penstemon population and only less than 0.2% mortality is permitted. There are also Peck's penstemons at 104560, 104704, 104707, 104714, 104715, 104716, and 104749, where a higher rate of mortality is permitted, but should still be avoided if possible.
- Work with botanist to finalize landing sites. Current sites were reviewed and approved, but if any changes need to be made, botanist would need to be consulted.

Invasive plant risk reduction

- Equipment Cleaning: Prior to entering National Forest System lands, all mud, dirt, and plant parts would be removed from any heavy equipment (including Bobcat mower) that would operate outside the limits of the road prism. Cleaning must occur in areas where removed weed seeds would not create additional problems. Equipment would be inspected by Forest Service personnel prior to equipment entering National Forest System lands.
- Equipment needs to be cleaned prior to entering the project area, and care should be taken to avoid transporting weed seeds within the project area. In particular, there are weed sites at poles 105336, 105346, 104651, and 104641. Equipment should be cleaned before moving from these sites. Additionally, the powerline stretches near Allingham Guard Station site and near the intersection of the line with Indian Ford Road are heavily weed infested, and if equipment needs to be moved through this area, it should be cleaned before moving to a new site.
- Imported material. All gravel, fill, sand stockpiles, quarry sites and borrow materials used for this project need to be inspected for invasive plants before such material is transported and used within National Forest System lands. Any infested sources must be treated before use of pit material. Only gravel, fill, sand, and rock that are certified weed-free or judged to be weed-free by District or Forest weed specialists would be used for this project (Requirement R6 Standard #7).
- Invasive species responsibility. CEC shall be responsible for the prevention of establishment, spread or introduction, as well as the control of invasive plants of concern on the area authorized by this clause and shall provide prevention and control measures prescribed by the

Forest Service. These prevention and control practices shall include those Standards and Guidelines included in local Forest Land Management Resource Plans, as amended by the FY 2005 Record of Decision for the Pacific Northwest Region (R6) Invasive Plant Program. Invasive plants of concern are defined as those species recognized by the county weed authority in which the authorized use is located or as listed in the 2005 Region 6 Invasive Plant Program FEIS (Appendix A) for National Forest System lands in Oregon and Washington. Treatments need to be done in conjunction with the Forest Service and are limited to hand treatments and approved herbicides with approved Pesticide-Use Proposal.

Monitoring

- Regular long-term monitoring of TES and IS sites is needed to ensure any detrimental impacts to sensitive plants or increases in invasive species are detected quickly and can be mitigated.

CEC Powerline Invasive Plant Weed Risk Assessment

Risk Ranking

Factors considered in determining the level of risk for the introduction or spread of invasive plants are:

 X HIGH

Has to be a combination of the following three factors:

1. Known weeds in/adjacent to project area. **YES**
2. Any of vectors # 1-8 in project area. **YES**
3. Project operation in/adjacent to weed population. **YES**

 MODERATE

1. Any of vectors # 1-5 present in project area.

 LOW

1. Any of vectors # 6-8 in project area.
2. Known weeds in/adjacent to project area without vector presence.

Vectors ranked in order of weed introduction risk:

1. Heavy equipment (implied ground disturbance) YES
2. Importing soil/cinders/gravel POSSIBLE
3. OHV's POSSIBLE
4. Grazing (long-term disturbance) NO
5. Pack animals (short-term disturbance) NO
6. Plant restoration NO
7. Recreationists (hikers, mountain bikers, horses) YES
8. Forest Service project vehicles YES

Appendix A

Region 6 2010 Invasive Plants List

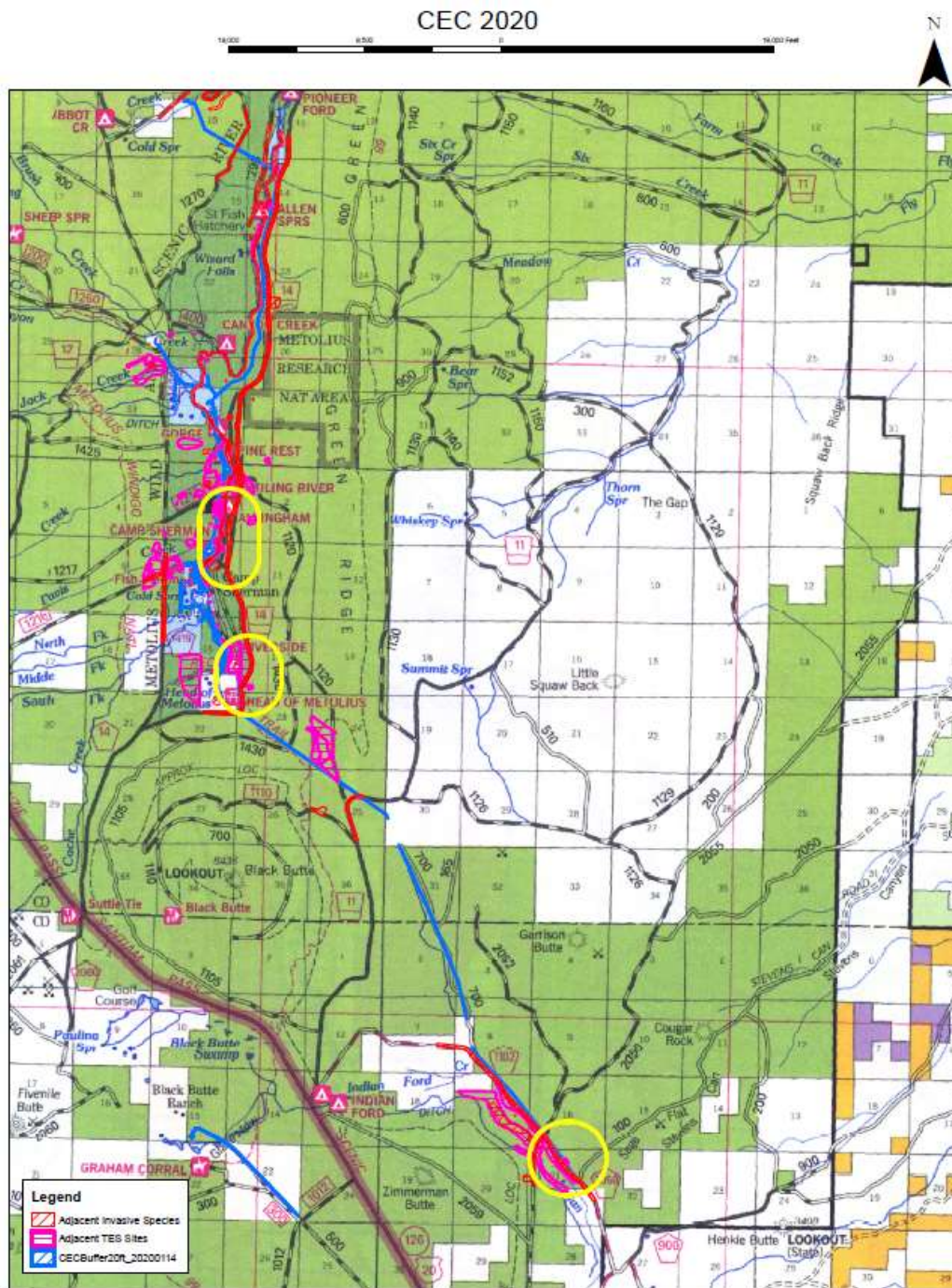
ACC SYMBOL	ACC SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY
ACNO7	<i>Acaena novae-zelandiae</i>	biddy-biddy	Rosaceae
ACPL	<i>Acer platanoides</i>	Norway maple	Aceraceae
ACRE3	<i>Acroptilon repens</i>	hardheads	Asteraceae
AECY	<i>Aegilops cylindrica</i>	jointed goatgrass	Poaceae
AEPO	<i>Aegopodium podagraria</i>	bishop's goutweed	Apiaceae
AETR	<i>Aegilops triuncialis</i>	barbed goatgrass	Poaceae
AIAL	<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	tree of heaven	Simaroubaceae
ALMU	<i>Alyssum murale</i>	yellowtuft	Brassicaceae
ALMY	<i>Alopecurus myosuroides</i>	slender meadow foxtail	Poaceae
ALPE4	<i>Alliaria petiolata</i>	garlic mustard	Brassicaceae
AMAR4	<i>Ammophila arenaria</i>	European beachgrass	Poaceae
ANAR16	<i>Anchusa arvensis</i>	small bugloss	Boraginaceae
ANCO2	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>	stinking chamomile	Asteraceae
ANOF	<i>Anchusa officinalis</i>	common bugloss	Boraginaceae
ARAB3	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>	absinthium	Asteraceae
ARDO4	<i>Arundo donax</i>	giant reed	Poaceae
ARMI2	<i>Arctium minus</i>	lesser burdock	Asteraceae
BASC5	<i>Bassia scoparia</i>	burningbush	Chenopodiaceae
BOOF	<i>Borago officinalis</i>	common borage	Boraginaceae
BRDIR	<i>Bromus diandrus</i> ssp. <i>rigidus</i>	ripgut brome	Poaceae
BRHO2	<i>Bromus hordeaceus</i>	soft brome	Poaceae
BRMA16	<i>Bromus matritensis</i>	compact brome	Poaceae
BRRRA	<i>Brassica rapa</i>	field mustard	Brassicaceae
BRSY	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>	slender false brome	Poaceae
BRTE	<i>Bromus tectorum</i>	cheatgrass	Poaceae
BUDA2	<i>Buddleja davidii</i>	orange eye butterflybush	Buddlejaceae
CAAC	<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>	spiny plumeless thistle	Asteraceae
CADR	<i>Cardaria draba</i>	whitetop	Brassicaceae
CANU4	<i>Carduus nutans</i>	nodding plumeless thistle	Asteraceae
CAPU6	<i>Cardaria pubescens</i>	hairy whitetop	Brassicaceae
CAPY2	<i>Carduus pycnocephalus</i>	Italian plumeless thistle	Asteraceae
CASES	<i>Calystegia sepium</i> ssp. <i>sepium</i>	hedge false bindweed	Convolvulaceae
CATE2	<i>Carduus tenuiflorus</i>	winged plumeless thistle	Asteraceae
CECY2	<i>Centaurea cyanus</i>	garden cornflower	Asteraceae
CEDE5	<i>Centaurea debeauxii</i>	meadow knapweed	Asteraceae
CEDI3	<i>Centaurea diffusa</i>	diffuse knapweed	Asteraceae
CEJA	<i>Centaurea jacea</i>	brownray knapweed	Asteraceae
CEME2	<i>Centaurea melitensis</i>	Maltese star-thistle	Asteraceae

ACC SYMBOL	ACC SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY
CEMO6	<i>Centaurea moncktonii</i>	meadow knapweed	Asteraceae
CENI3	<i>Centaurea nigrescens</i>	Tyrol knapweed	Asteraceae
CESO3	<i>Centaurea solstitialis</i>	yellow star-thistle	Asteraceae
CESTM	<i>Centaurea stoebe</i> ssp. <i>micranthos</i>	spotted knapweed	Asteraceae
CEVIS2	<i>Centaurea virgata</i> ssp. <i>squarrosa</i>	squarrose knapweed	Asteraceae
CHJU	<i>Chondrilla juncea</i>	rush skeletonweed	Asteraceae
CIAR4	<i>Cirsium arvense</i>	Canada thistle	Asteraceae
CIIN	<i>Cichorium intybus</i>	chicory	Asteraceae
CIOC2	<i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i>	yellowspine thistle	Asteraceae
CIUN	<i>Cirsium undulatum</i>	wavyleaf thistle	Asteraceae
CIVU	<i>Cirsium vulgare</i>	bull thistle	Asteraceae
CLVI6	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>	evergreen clematis	Ranunculaceae
COAR4	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>	field bindweed	Convolvulaceae
COMA2	<i>Conium maculatum</i>	poison hemlock	Apiaceae
CORTA	<i>Cortaderia</i>	pampas grass	Poaceae
CRVU2	<i>Crupina vulgaris</i>	common crupina	Asteraceae
CYES	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i>	yellow nutsedge	Cyperaceae
CYOF	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>	gypsyflower	Boraginaceae
CYSC4	<i>Cytisus scoparius</i>	Scotch broom	Fabaceae
DACA6	<i>Daucus carota</i>	Queen Anne's lace	Apiaceae
DAGL	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>	orchardgrass	Poaceae
DALA11	<i>Daphne laureola</i>	spurgelaurel	Thymelaeaceae
DIAR	<i>Dianthus armeria</i>	Deptford pink	Caryophyllaceae
DIFU2	<i>Dipsacus fullonum</i>	Fuller's teasel	Dipsacaceae
DILA4	<i>Dipsacus laciniatus</i>	cutleaf teasel	Dipsacaceae
DIPU	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>	purple foxglove	Scrophulariaceae
ECVU	<i>Echium vulgare</i>	common viper's bugloss	Boraginaceae
EGDE	<i>Egeria densa</i>	Brazilian waterweed	Hydrocharitaceae
ELDE	<i>Elaphoglossum decoratum</i>	showy tonguefern	Dryopteridaceae
ELRE4	<i>Elymus repens</i>	quackgrass	Poaceae
EUES	<i>Euphorbia esula</i>	leafy spurge	Euphorbiaceae
EUNE3	<i>Euphrasia nemorosa</i>	common eyebright	Scrophulariaceae
EUST7	<i>Euphrasia stricta</i>	drug eyebright	Scrophulariaceae
FOVU	<i>Foeniculum vulgare</i>	sweet fennel	Apiaceae
GECO	<i>Geranium columbinum</i>	longstalk cranesbill	Geraniaceae
GEMO2	<i>Genista monspessulana</i>	French broom	Fabaceae
GERO	<i>Geranium robertianum</i>	Robert geranium	Geraniaceae
GYPA	<i>Gypsophila paniculata</i>	baby's breath	Caryophyllaceae
HEHE	<i>Hedera helix</i>	English ivy	Araliaceae
HEHI12	<i>Hedera hibernica</i>	Atlantic Ivy	Araliaceae
HEMA17	<i>Heracleum mantegazzianum</i>	giant hogweed	Apiaceae
HIAU	<i>Hieracium aurantiacum</i>	orange hawkweed	Asteraceae

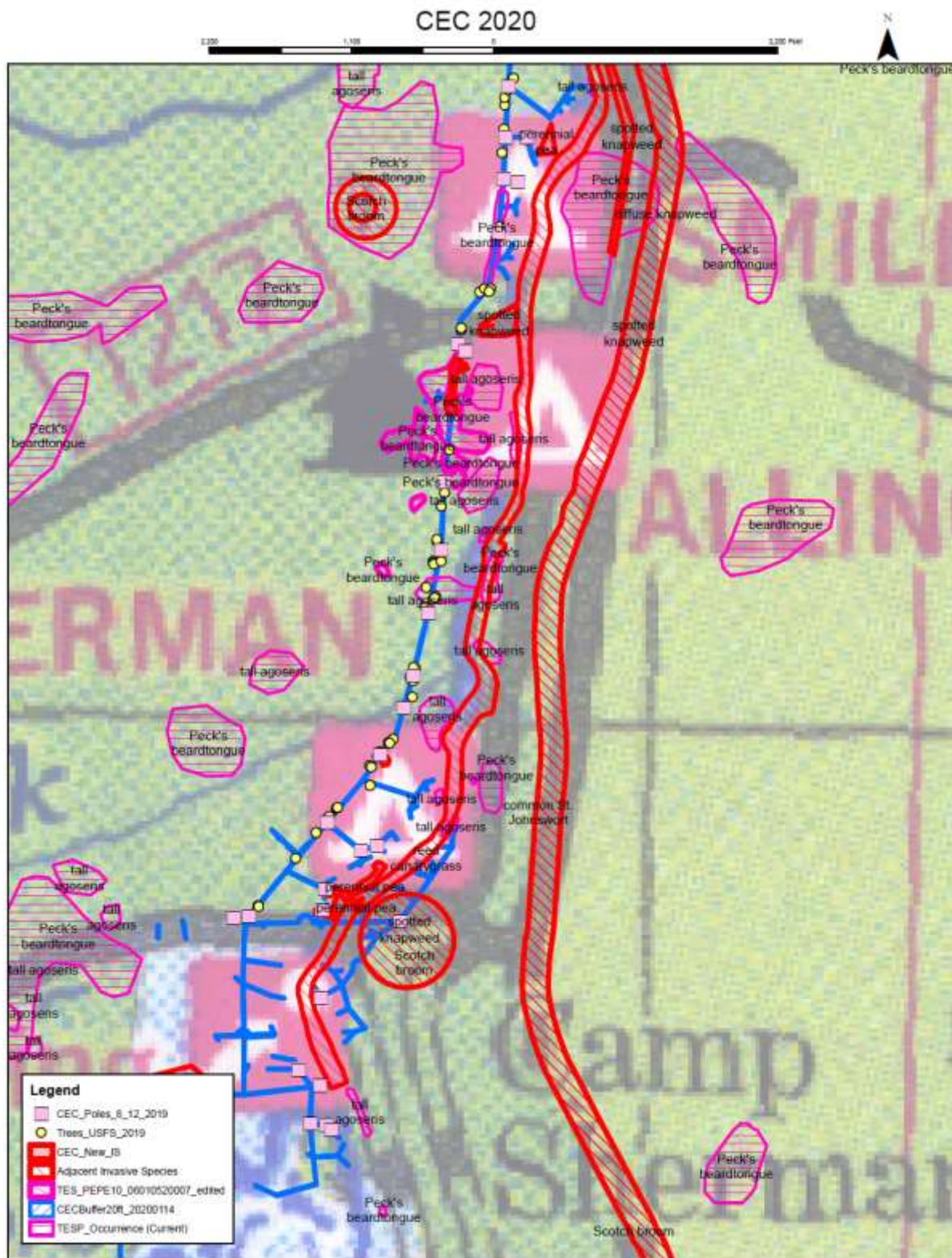
ACC SYMBOL	ACC SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY
HICA10	Hieracium caespitosum	meadow hawkweed	Asteraceae
HILA4	Hieracium laevigatum	smooth hawkweed	Asteraceae
HILA8	Hieracium lachenalii	common hawkweed	Asteraceae
HIP1	Hieracium pilosella	mouseear hawkweed	Asteraceae
HISA4	Hieracium sabaudum	New England hawkweed	Asteraceae
HYN1	Hyoscyamus niger	black henbane	Solanaceae
HYPE	Hypericum perforatum	common St. Johnswort	Clusiaceae
HYRA3	Hypochaeris radicata	hairy catsear	Asteraceae
HYVE3	Hydrilla verticillata	waterthyme	Hydrocharitaceae
ILAQ80	Ilex aquifolium	English holly	Aquifoliaceae
IRPS	Iris pseudacorus	paleyellow iris	Iridaceae
ISTI	Isatis tinctoria	Dyer's woad	Brassicaceae
LAGA2	Lamium galeobdolon	yellow archangel	Lamiaceae
LALA4	Lathyrus latifolius	perennial pea	Fabaceae
LASE	Lactuca serriola	prickly lettuce	Asteraceae
LASY	Lathyrus sylvestris	flat pea	Fabaceae
LELA2	Lepidium latifolium	broadleaved pepperweed	Brassicaceae
LEVU	Leucanthemum vulgare	oxeye daisy	Asteraceae
LIDA	Linaria dalmatica	Dalmatian toadflax	Scrophulariaceae
LIVU	Ligustrum vulgare	European privet	Oleaceae
LIVU2	Linaria vulgaris	butter and eggs	Scrophulariaceae
LOCO6	Lotus corniculatus	bird's-foot trefoil	Fabaceae
LOET	Lonicera etrusca	Etruscan honeysuckle	Caprifoliaceae
LOPE80	Lotus pedunculatus	big trefoil	Fabaceae
LYSA2	Lythrum salicaria	purple loosestrife	Lythraceae
LYVU	Lysimachia vulgaris	garden yellow loosestrife	Primulaceae
MAVU	Marrubium vulgare	horehound	Lamiaceae
MEOF	Melilotus officinalis	yellow sweetclover	Fabaceae
MYAQ2	Myriophyllum aquaticum	parrot feather watermilfoil	Haloragaceae
MYMU	Mycelis muralis	wall-lettuce	Asteraceae
MYSP2	Myriophyllum spicatum	Eurasian watermilfoil	Haloragaceae
ONAC	Onopordum acanthium	Scotch cottonthistle	Asteraceae
PHAR3	Phalaris arundinacea	reed canarygrass	Poaceae
PLLA	Plantago lanceolata	narrowleaf plantain	Plantaginaceae
POAR11	Polygonum arenastrum	oval-leaf knotweed	Polygonaceae
POBO10	Polygonum bohemicum	Bohemian knotweed	Polygonaceae
POCU6	Polygonum cuspidatum	Japanese knotweed	Polygonaceae
POPO5	Polygonum polystachyum	cultivated knotweed	Polygonaceae
PORE5	Potentilla recta	sulphur cinquefoil	Rosaceae
POSA4	Polygonum sachalinense	giant knotweed	Polygonaceae
PRLA5	Prunus laurocerasus	cherry laurel	Rosaceae
RARE3	Ranunculus repens	creeping buttercup	Ranunculaceae

ACC SYMBOL	ACC SCIENTIFIC NAME	COMMON NAME	FAMILY
ROPS	<i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i>	black locust	Fabaceae
RUAR9	<i>Rubus armeniacus</i>	Himalayan blackberry	Rosaceae
RULA	<i>Rubus laciniatus</i>	cutleaf blackberry	Rosaceae
SAAE	<i>Salvia aethiopis</i>	Mediterranean sage	Lamiaceae
SAKA	<i>Salsola kali</i>	Russian thistle	Chenopodiaceae
SAOF4	<i>Saponaria officinalis</i>	bouncingbet	Caryophyllaceae
SAPA31	<i>Sasa palmata</i>	broadleaf bamboo	Poaceae
SASC2	<i>Salvia sclarea</i>	Europe sage	Lamiaceae
SATR12	<i>Salsola tragus</i>	prickly Russian thistle	Chenopodiaceae
SCMU10	<i>Schoenoplectus mucronatus</i>	bog bulrush	Cyperaceae
SECE	<i>Secale cereale</i>	cereal rye	Poaceae
SEJA	<i>Senecio jacobaea</i>	stinking willie	Asteraceae
SESY	<i>Senecio sylvaticus</i>	woodland ragwort	Asteraceae
SIOF	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>	hedgemustard	Brassicaceae
SOAR2	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>	field sowthistle	Asteraceae
SOAS	<i>Sonchus asper</i>	spiny sowthistle	Asteraceae
SODU	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>	climbing nightshade	Solanaceae
SOEL	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i>	silverleaf nightshade	Solanaceae
SOSE2	<i>Soliva sessilis</i>	field burrweed	Asteraceae
SPJU2	<i>Spartium junceum</i>	Spanish broom	Fabaceae
SYOF	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>	common comfrey	Boraginaceae
TACA8	<i>Taeniatherum caput-medusae</i>	medusahead	Poaceae
TAPA6	<i>Tanacetum parthenium</i>	feverfew	Asteraceae
TARA	<i>Tamarix ramosissima</i>	saltcedar	Tamaricaceae
TAVU	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>	common tansy	Asteraceae
TRMA17	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i>	false mayweed	Asteraceae
TRMAM	<i>Tripleurospermum maritima</i> ssp.	false mayweed	Asteraceae
TRPE21	<i>Tripleurospermum perforata</i>	scentless false mayweed	Asteraceae
TRTE	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i>	puncturevine	Zygophyllaceae
ULEU	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>	common gorse	Fabaceae
URDI	<i>Urtica dioica</i>	stinging nettle	Urticaceae
VEDU	<i>Ventenata dubia</i>	North Africa grass	Poaceae
VETH	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>	common mullein	Scrophulariaceae
VIMA	<i>Vinca major</i>	bigleaf periwinkle	Apocynaceae
VIMI2	<i>Vinca minor</i>	common periwinkle	Apocynaceae
VUMY	<i>Vulpia myuros</i>	rat-tail fescue	Poaceae

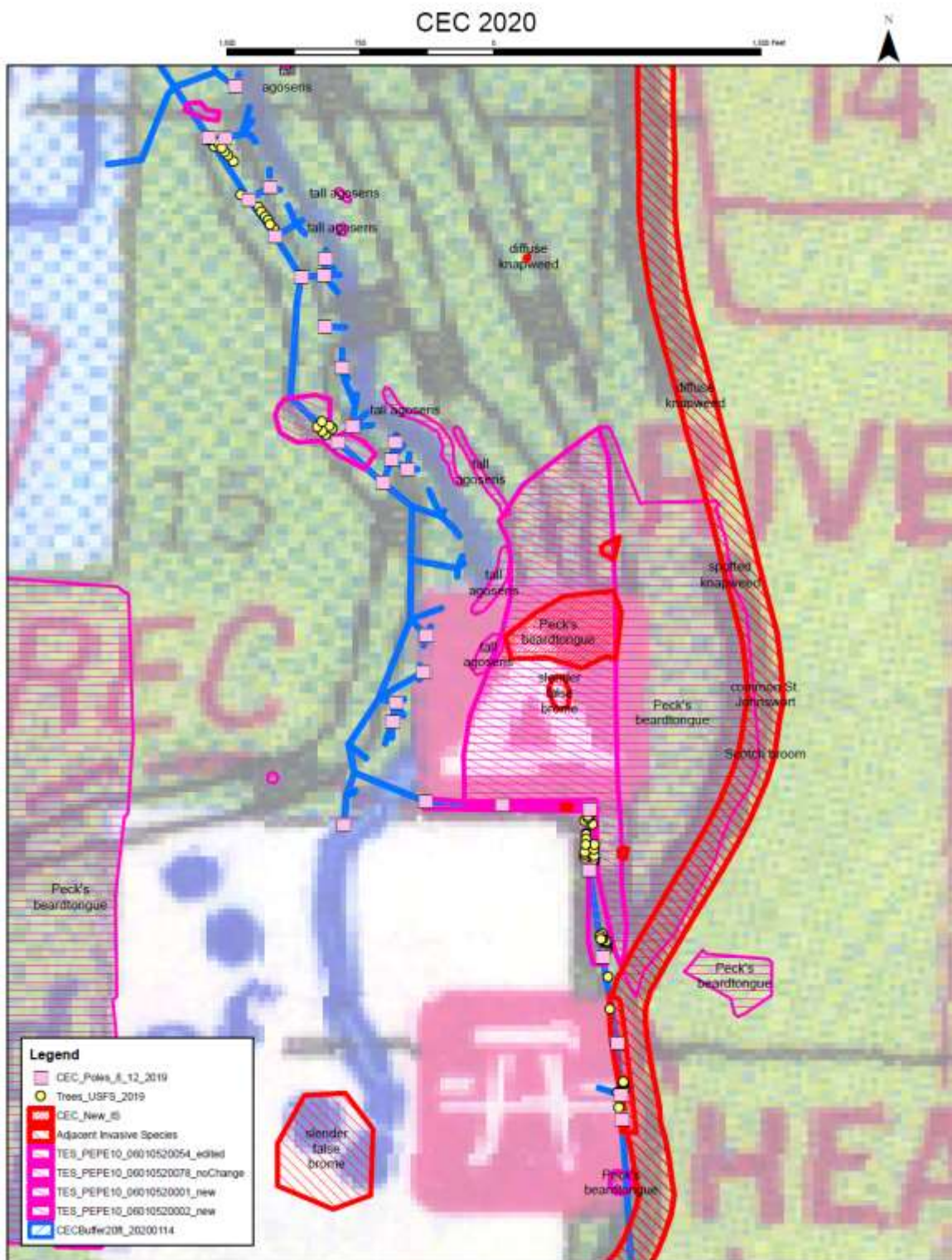
Appendix B. Maps



Map 1. Known sensitive plant (pink) and invasive species (red) sites along the CEC powerline. The three top priority areas to limit disturbance are highlighted in yellow. These three sites have both priority sensitive plants sites and invasive species problems.



Map 1. Known sensitive plant (pink) and invasive species (red) sites along the CEC powerline. This is a closer view of Area of Complexity 1, Camp Sherman to Tract O.



Map 3. Known sensitive plant (pink) and invasive species (red) sites along the CEC powerline. This is a closer view of Area of Complexity 2, Tract C to Head of Metolius. The line is adjacent to the Riverside CG protected Peck's penstemon population and intersects three managed Peck's penstemon populations.



Map 4. Known sensitive plant (pink) and invasive species (red) sites along the CEC powerline. This is a closer view of Area of Complexity 3, Indian Ford. There are multiple knapweed and mullein sites along the powerline, and the line intersects a protected Peck's penstemon population (06010500098)

Appendix C

Equipment Cleaning Clause

C6.343 (OPTION 2) - CLEANING OF EQUIPMENT. (7/96). To prevent the introduction of the seeds of noxious weeds onto National Forest land, Purchaser shall ensure all equipment moved onto National Forest land is free of soil, seeds, vegetative matter, or other debris that could contain or hold seeds. Purchaser shall employ whatever cleaning methods necessary to ensure compliance with the terms of this provision, and shall notify Forest Service prior to moving each piece of equipment onto National Forest land. Notification will include identifying the location of the equipment's most recent operations. Upon request of Forest Service, arrangements will be made for Forest Service to inspect each piece of equipment prior to it being placed into service.

Purchaser shall certify in writing, compliance with the terms of this provision prior to each start-up of sale operations. Measures taken to ensure compliance for equipment present at start-up, and planned to be taken for equipment moved in later, will be identified in the certification. For the purposes of this provision, "equipment" includes all logging machinery, except for log trucks, chip vans, pickup trucks, cars, or other vehicles used to daily transport personnel.

INSTRUCTIONS: This provision may be used when the EA and Decision Document address the issue of noxious weed control. Forest Service and other vehicles will be given the same scrutiny and will be properly cleaned prior to entry into areas that are subject to this provision.